

sion on Aviation Safety and Security. Prior to this, General Richards, a four-star general in the U.S. Air Force, served as Deputy Commander in Chief for the Headquarters of the U.S. European Command in West Germany, 1986–1990. He was Commander of Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, AL; Vice Commander of the 8th Air Force, 1984–1985; Commander of Keesler Technical Training Center in Biloxi, MS, 1982–1984; Chairman of the U.S. Air Force Recruiting Service, Randolph Air

Force Base, TX, 1981–1982; and Commandant of Cadets of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, CO, 1978–1981.

General Richards graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute (B.S., 1956) and Shippensburg State College (M.A., 1973). He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1956–1990. General Richards was born February 13, 1930, in San Diego, CA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Bryan, TX.

Nomination of Wade F. Horn To Be a Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

March 31, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Wade F. Horn, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director for Demand Reduction for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. He would succeed Herbert D. Kleber.

Dr. Horn is currently Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families and Chief of the Children's Bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, DC. He has also served as a member of the National Commission on Children. From 1988 to 1989, he was a member of the Presidential transition team in the office of the President-elect; and a member of the health care advisory/research group for George Bush for President campaign, 1987–1988. From 1986 to 1989, he served in various capacities: director of outpatient psychological services for the department of psychiatry at the Chil-

dren's Hospital National Medical Center; vice chairperson for the department of pediatric psychology at the Children's Hospital National Medical Center; and an associate professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences and of child health and development at the George Washington University School of Medicine. He has also served as assistant professor of the department of psychology at Michigan State University, 1982–1986; and associate director of Michigan State University's psychological clinic and director of the pediatric psychology specialty clinic, 1984–1986.

Dr. Horn graduated from the American University (B.A., 1975) and Southern Illinois University (M.A., 1978; Ph.D., 1981). He was born December 3, 1954, in Coral Gables, FL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

Message to the Congress on Trade With Hungary and Czechoslovakia

March 31, 1992

To the Congress of the United States:

In June 1991 I determined and reported to the Congress that Hungary continues to meet the emigration criteria of the Jackson-

Vanik amendment to, and section 409 of, the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432 and 2439). In October 1991 I determined and reported to the Congress that Czechoslova-

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kia also meets the emigration criteria contained in title IV of the Trade Act of 1974. These determinations allowed for the continuation of most favored nation (MFN) status for Hungary and Czechoslovakia without the requirement of an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated formal report to the Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. You will find that the report indicates continued Hungarian and Czechoslovak compliance with U.S. and international standards in the areas of emi-

gration and human rights policy.

The Administration is taking steps to exercise the authority provided me in section 2 of Public Law 102-182 to terminate the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 31, 1992.

Note: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 1.

The President's News Conference on Aid to the States of the Former Soviet Union

April 1, 1992

The President. I have a statement that is a little longer than the normal, but let me just say that I have just met with the congressional leadership to request their bipartisan backing for a new, comprehensive, and integrated program to support the struggle of freedom underway in Russia, Ukraine, and the other new States that have replaced the Soviet Union.

The revolution in these States is a defining moment in history with profound consequences for America's own national interests. The stakes are as high for us now as any that we have faced in this century. And our adversary for 45 years, the one nation that posed a worldwide threat to freedom and peace, is now seeking to join the community of democratic nations. A victory for democracy and freedom in the former U.S.S.R. creates the possibility of a new world of peace for our children and grandchildren. But if this democratic revolution is defeated, it could plunge us into a world more dangerous in some respects than the dark years of the cold war.

America must meet this challenge, joining with those who stood beside us in the battle against imperial communism: Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, France, Canada, Italy, and other allies. Together we won the cold war, and today we must win the peace.

This effort will require new resources from the industrial democracies, but nothing like the price we would pay if democracy and reform failed in Russia and Ukraine and Byelarus and Armenia and the States of Central Asia. It will require the commitment of a united America, strengthened by a consensus that transcends even the heated partisanship of a Presidential election campaign. And today I call upon Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, and the American people to stand behind this united effort.

Our national effort must be part of a global effort. I've been in contact with Chancellor Kohl, Prime Minister Major, President Mitterrand, other key allies to discuss our plans and to assure them of the high priority I place on the success of this endeavor. To this end, I would like to announce today a plan to support democracy in the States of the former Soviet Union.

This is a complex set of issues which took months to sort out, working within the administration, working with our major allies and with the leaders of the new independent States of the former Soviet Union. A number of things had to come together to make sure we got it right.

Let me give you a little bit of the history.